



Vedvarende energi, Smart Grids og Japan

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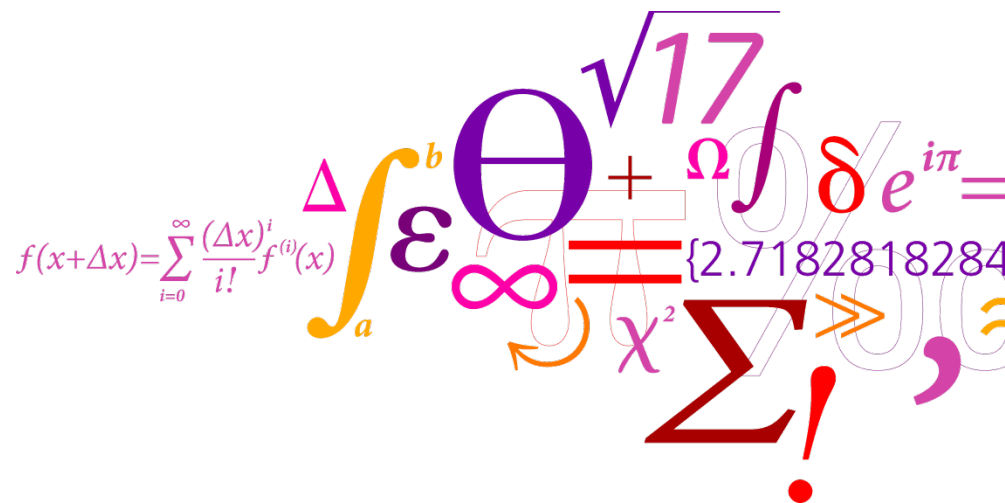
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Vedvarende energi, Smart Grids og Japan

Professor and head of center
Jacob Østergaard



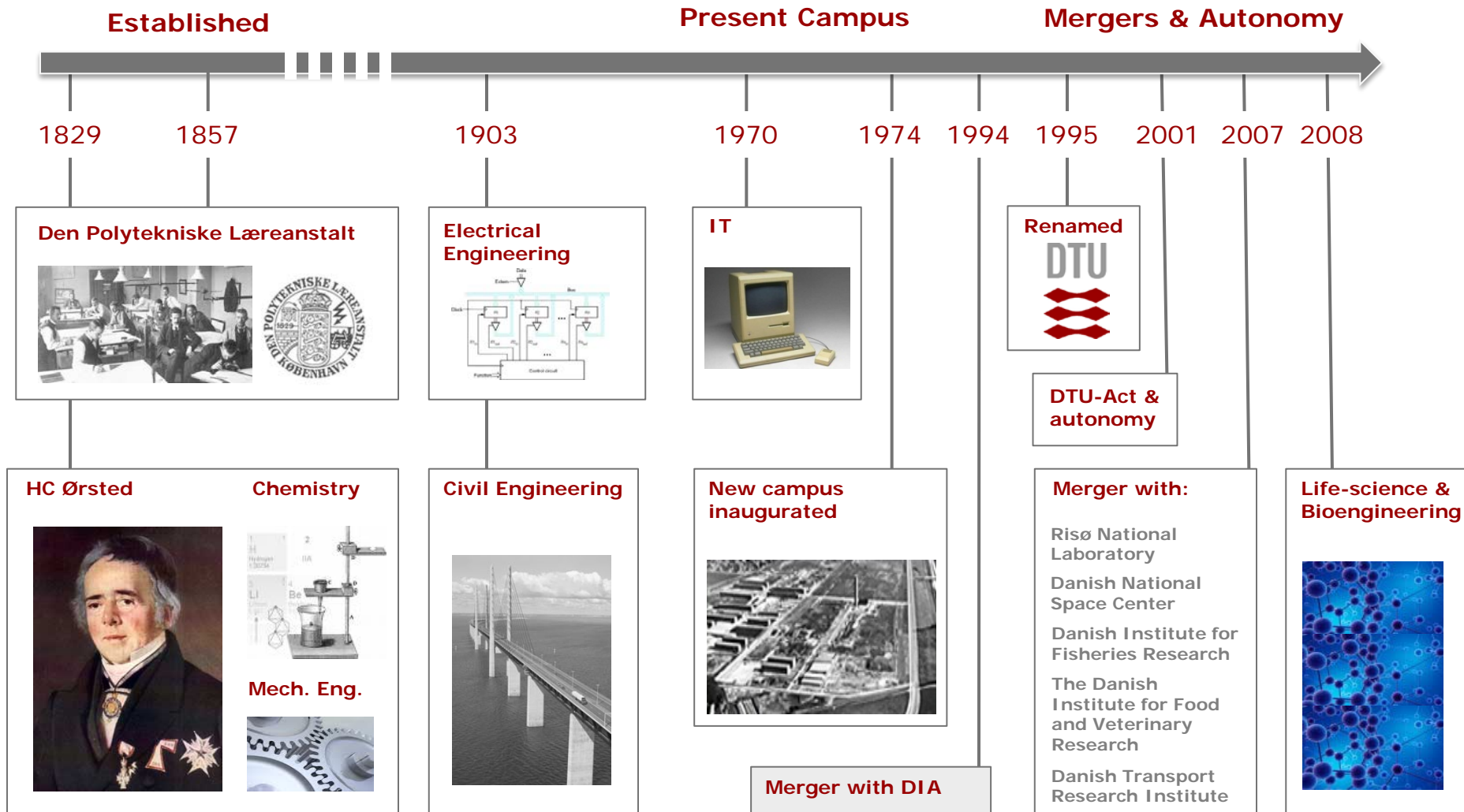
Agenda

1. Baggrund
2. Center for El og Energi
3. Vedvarende energi og smart grids i Danmark
4. Vedvarende energi og smart grids i Japan

Baggrund

- Disclaimer vedr. Japan og økonomi
- Japan-samarbejde i 90'erne vedr superledende kabler
- Besøgt Japan december 2013 mhp. Dansk-Japansk energisamarbejde
- Besøg af Japans ambassadør m.fl. i vores labs PowerLabDK
- Besøg om 14 dage af børsnoteret Japansk firma som vi teste deres teknologi i DK

History of DTU – a short introduction



DTU Mission

DTU will develop and create value using the natural sciences and the technical sciences to benefit society



DTU Lyngby Campus



DTU Risø Campus



Scion DTU



DTU Vet/Food/Aqua



DTU Høvsøre/Østerild



DTU DANA



Key figures

Students	7.600
Ph.d.'s	1.300
Staff	5.000
Budget	605 MEuro

Center for Electric Power and Energy (CEE)

Department of Electrical Engineering

- Established 15 August 2012 as a merger of existing units (Lyngby+Risø)
 - One of the strongest university centers in Europe with >90 employees
 - A single, clear interface to the field at DTU for external collaboration
- International evaluated research; Discipline oriented -> proof-of-concept
- Bachelor and master programs
 - Electrical Engineering
 - Wind Energy
 - Sustainable Energy
- Main competences
 - Electric Power Engineering
 - Automation and control
 - Information and Communication Technology
- Strategic partnerships

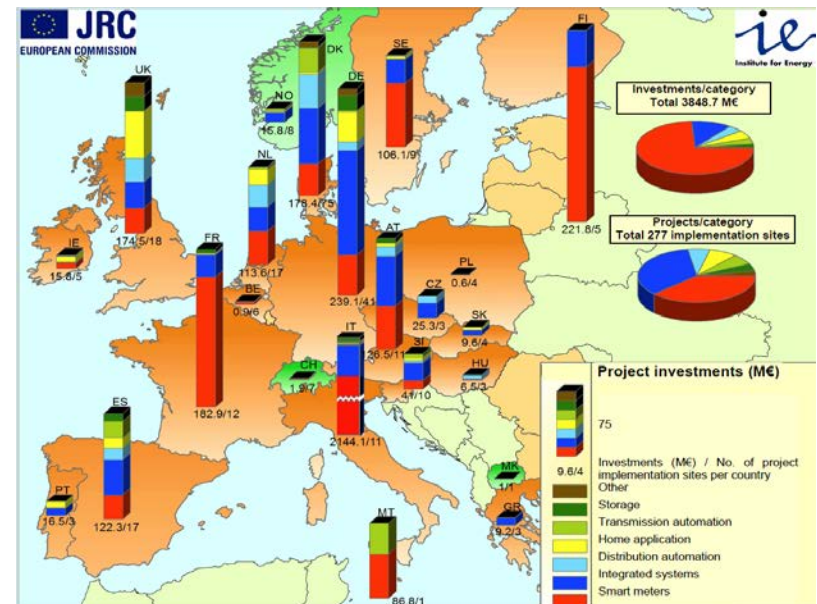
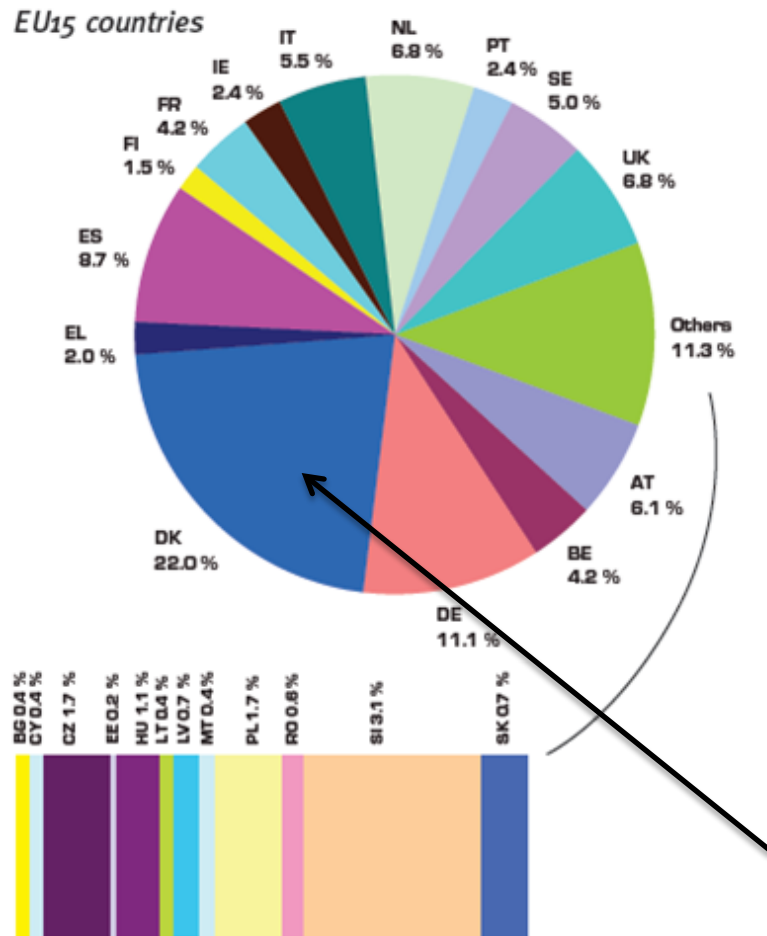


Smart Grids

Use of ICT in the Electric Power System to Efficiently Integrate Large Share of Renewable Energy



Denmark is a European Smart Grid Hub



22% of EU smart grid projects takes place in Denmark

Figure 1. Distribution of projects between EU15 and EU12 Countries

Strong National and International Collaboration

Selected Partners

- Academic partners:**



+ many more

- Commercial and industrial partners:**



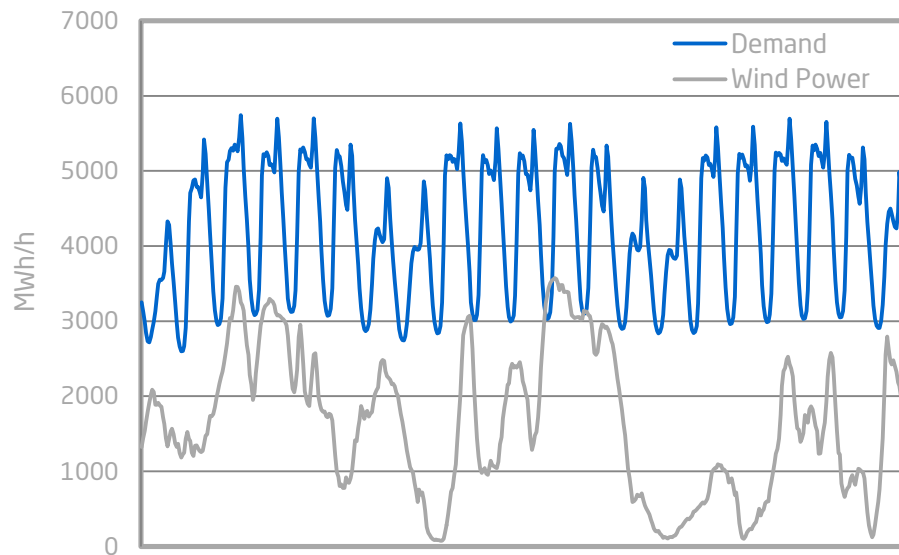
+ many SME's

- Networks:**

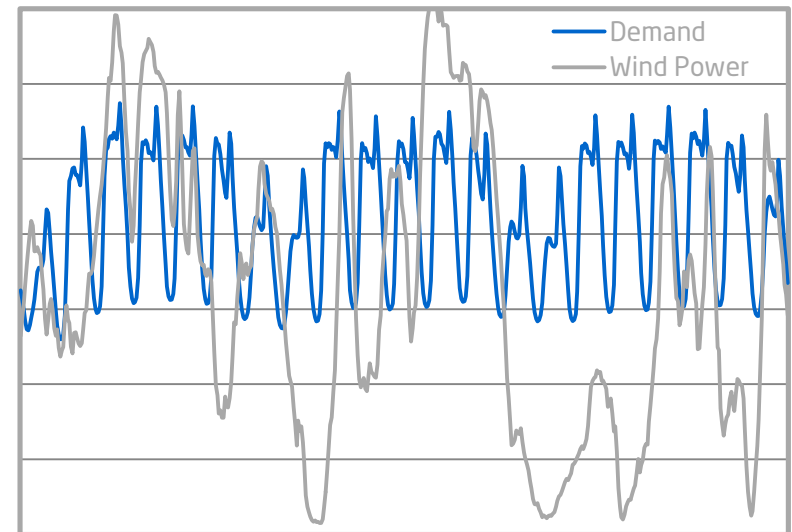


Research Challenges addressed by CEE

2012
25% wind power

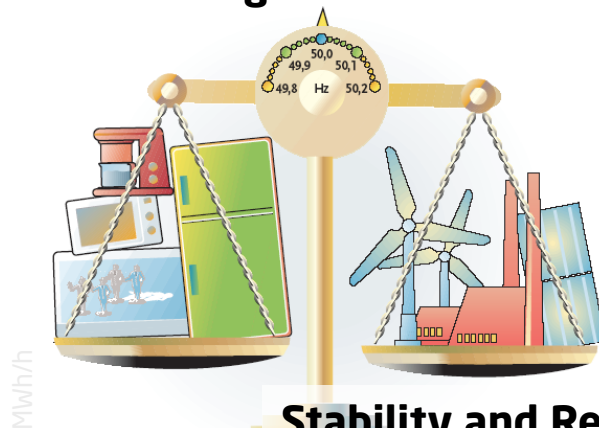


2020
50% wind power



Research Challenges addressed by CEE

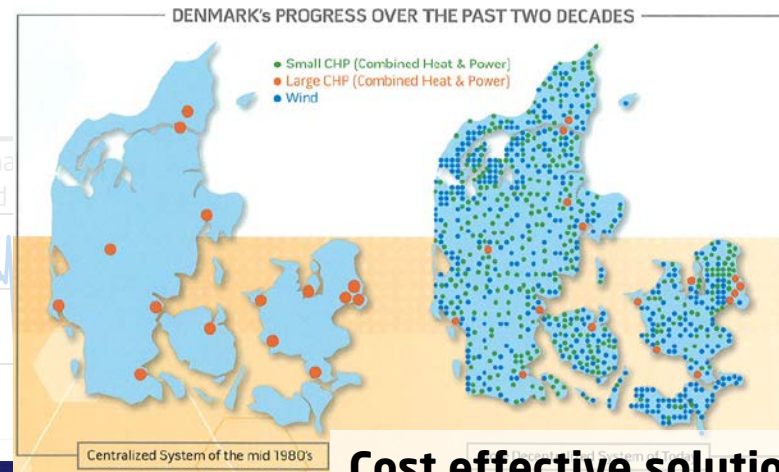
Balancing:



Stability and Reliability:



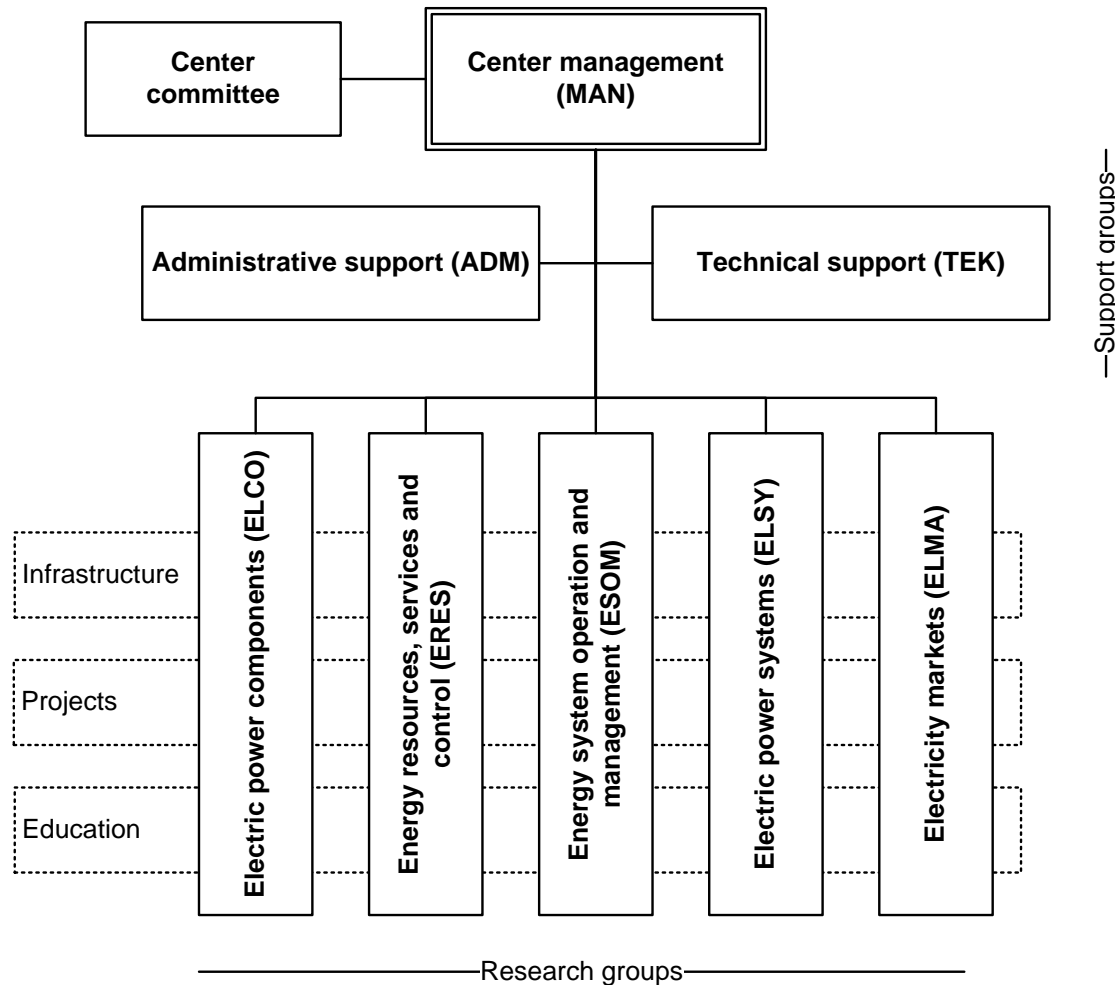
Changed Generation Landscape:



Cost effective solutions:



Center for Electric Power and Energy Organisation



Head of Center

Jacob Østergaard

Deputy Head of Center

Joachim Holbøll

ADM

Solveig Lind Bouquin

TEK

Per Munch Jakobsen

ELCO

Joachim Holbøll

ELSY

Arne Hejde Nielsen

ELMA

Jacob Østergaard (interim)

ERES

Chresten Træholt

ESOM

Henrik Bindner

PowerLabDK combines experimental facilities

Flexible multi-purpose laboratories



Lyngby & Ballerup Campus



Large-scale test system

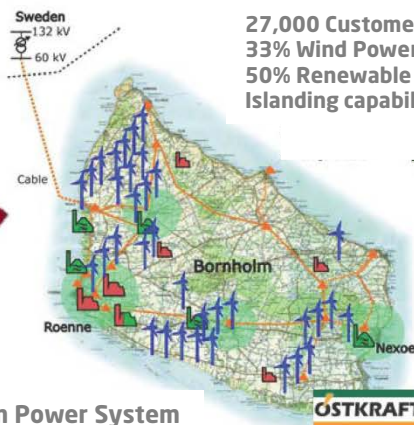


Risø Campus



Full-scale Realistic Power System

Bornholm Power System



27,000 Customers
33% Wind Power
50% Renewable Energy
Islanding capability



Stakeholders:



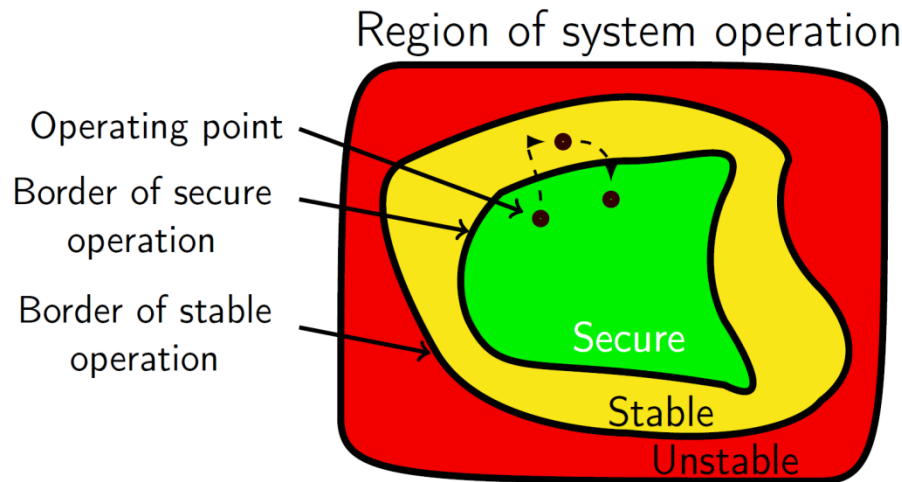
Supported by:



Investment:
18 million Euro



Stability and security assessment in real time (ms-range)

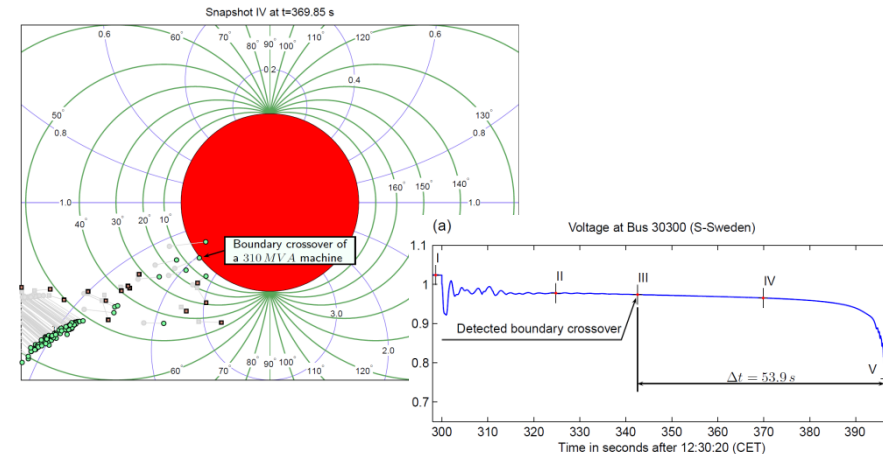


Conventional approaches

- Historically off-line analysis
- Assessment times of 5 - 15 minutes
- Insufficient for systems with high share of stochastic energy sources

Developed approach

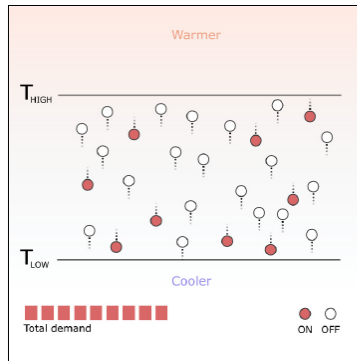
- Real-time monitoring of operating condition
- PMU's as enabling technology
- Analytical approach
- Assessment time (7917 nodes, 1325 gens, ≈ 2.5 ms)
- Early warning (2003 SW-DK blackout -> $\Delta t \approx 80$ s)
- Remedial actions can easily be calculated (wide area control)



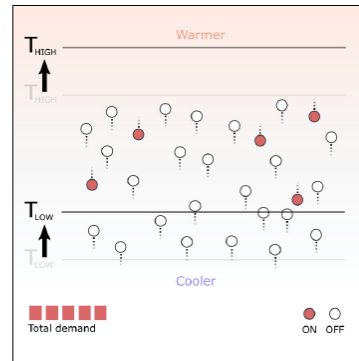
Refs: *International Journal on Power and Energy System*, 2012
 Patent No. 111681113.6 - 2207, 2011
 Patent No. EP11195960.7, 2011

System Reserves Provided by Frequency Responsive Electricity Demand

Grid frequency at 50Hz

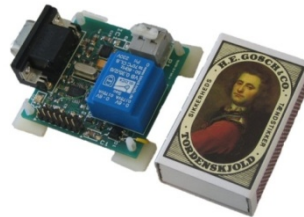


Grid frequency falls below 50Hz



$$T_{high} = T_{high}^{normal} - kf(f - f_0)$$

$$T_{low} = T_{low}^{normal} - kf(f - f_0)$$



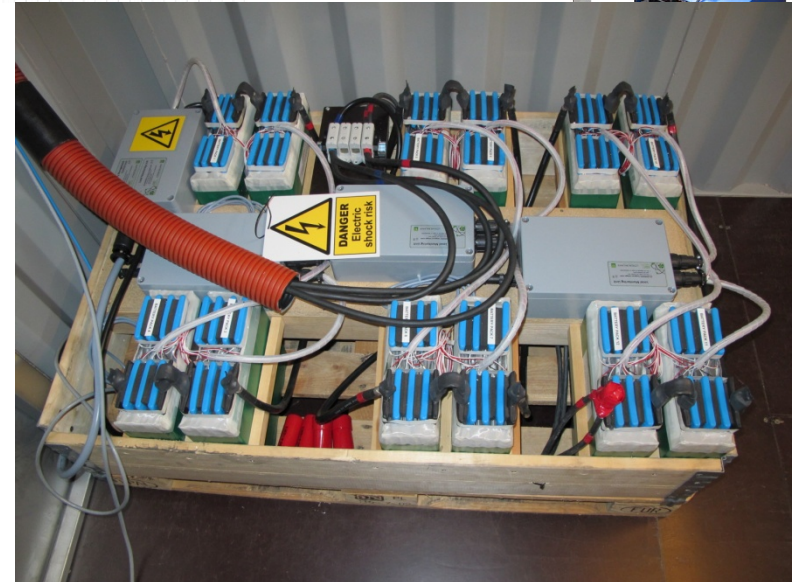
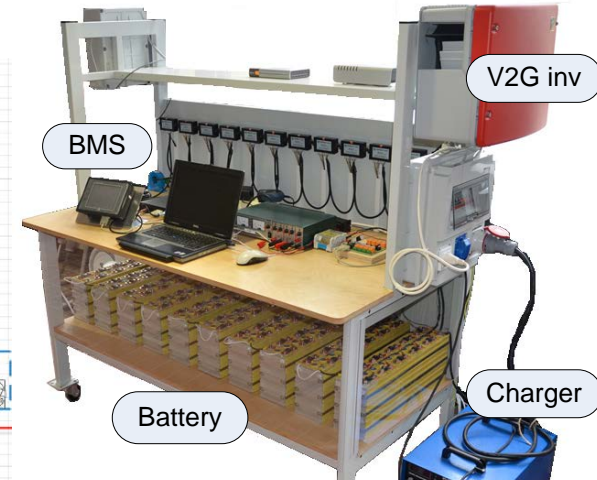
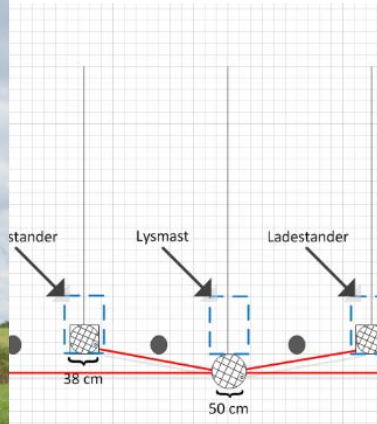
Field test w. 200 residential, commercial and industrial demand units

Refs: *IEEE Transactions on Power Systems*, August 2011.
IET Generation Transmission and Distribution, August 2009.



Field test at Bornholm

Intelligent System Integration of Electric Vehicle



iPower – strategic program for research and innovation

Budget: 120 million DKK



WP5

Socio-economic and investor

Distributionsnettets tilstand

WP3

Sikring af systemstabilitet

WP1 + WP2

Flexibel styring og afregning af forbrug

WP6

End users

IT-systemer

Smart Grid kræver en tæt koordinering på tværs af elsystemet. Derfor er det nødvendigt at etablere IT-systemer, der kan modtage og behandle data om elsystemets tilstand – gerne online. Disse IT-systemer skal indpasse forbrugernes ønsker og behov, uden at systemet overbelastes.

Netelskab

Nord Pool



Kommercielle markedsaktører
Transmissionsejere

Måling af distributionsnettets tilstand er en nødvendighed for at kunne sikre, at det ikke overbelastes. Derfor skal der installeres måleudstyr især, hvor der er en risiko for overbelastning.

En fremtid med mere vindkraft vil gøre, at der vil være perioder, hvor kraftværkerne ikke vil være i drift. I disse perioder er der fortsat behov for at sikre alternative systemstabiliserende ydelser.

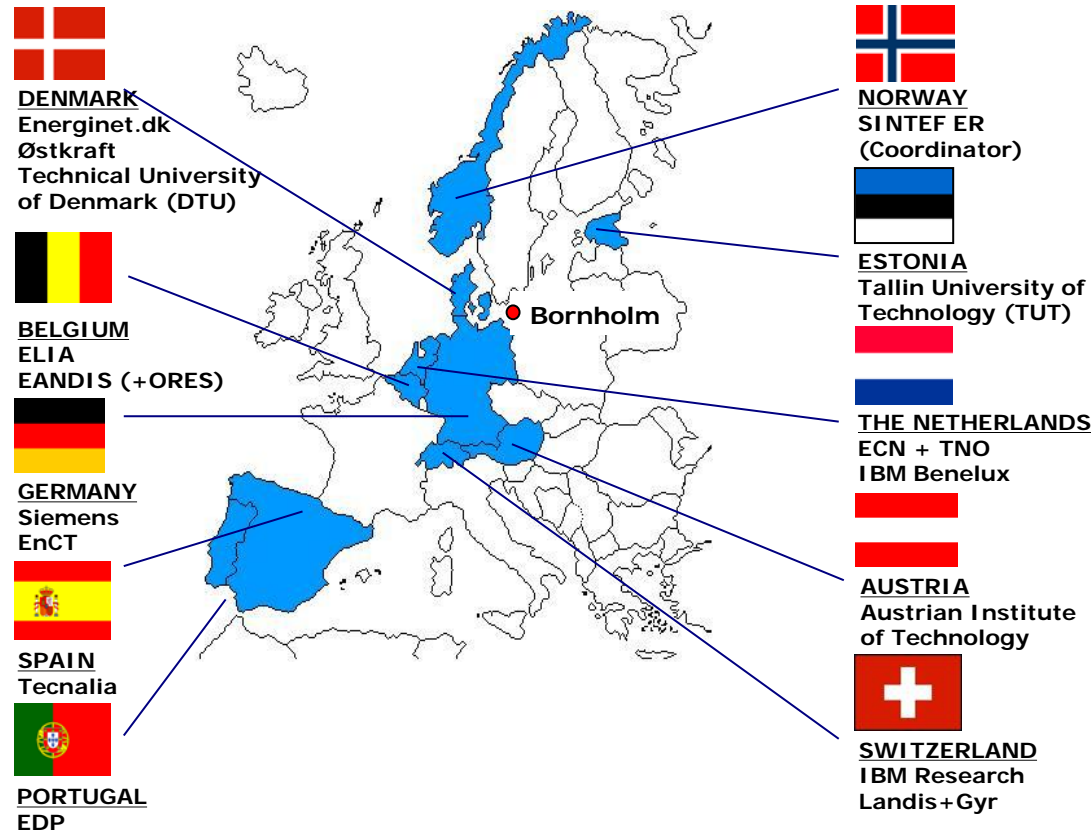
Kunder med elbiler, varmepumper og andre elektrificerede apparater skal have mulighed for fleksibel styring af forbruget via en eller flere elektroniske enheder. Styringen skal maksimere komforten og sikre et effektivt samspil med elsystemets behov udtrykt gennem prissignaler. Afregning sker via data fra en fjernlæst elmåler.

WP4

EcoGrid EU

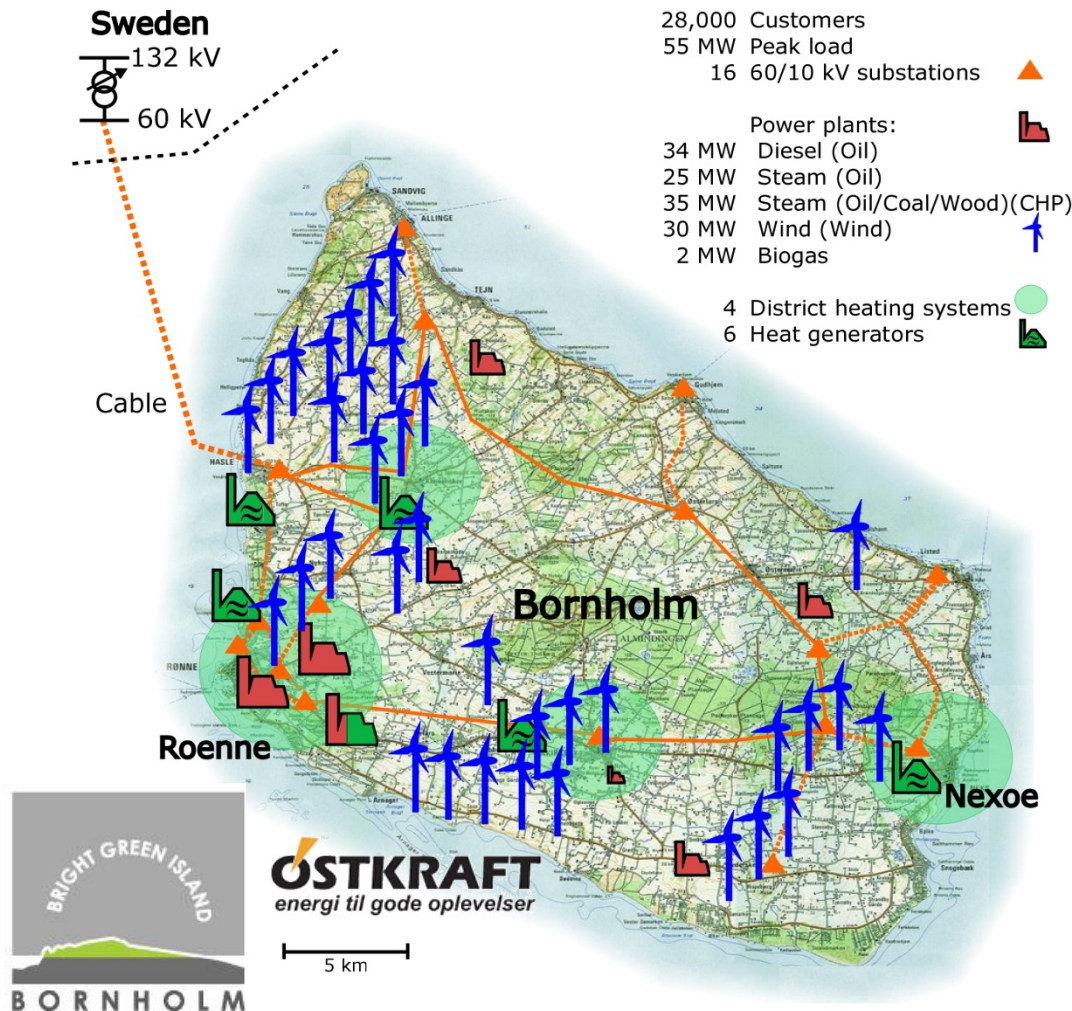
Large-scale demonstration of the future intelligent distribution system

- EU FP7 ENERGY
- 2011-14
- Budget: 21 million Euro
- Integrated research and demonstration
- ~2,000 active customers
- EU fast-track to Smart Grids



Bornholm Full-Scale Laboratory – 1% of DK

33% Wind Power Penetration; 28,000 Customers



Energy strategy
Political & public drive



Energy resources:

- Customers
- Wind power
- Biogas plant
- Combined heat and power
- District heating
- Solar power plants
- eMobility

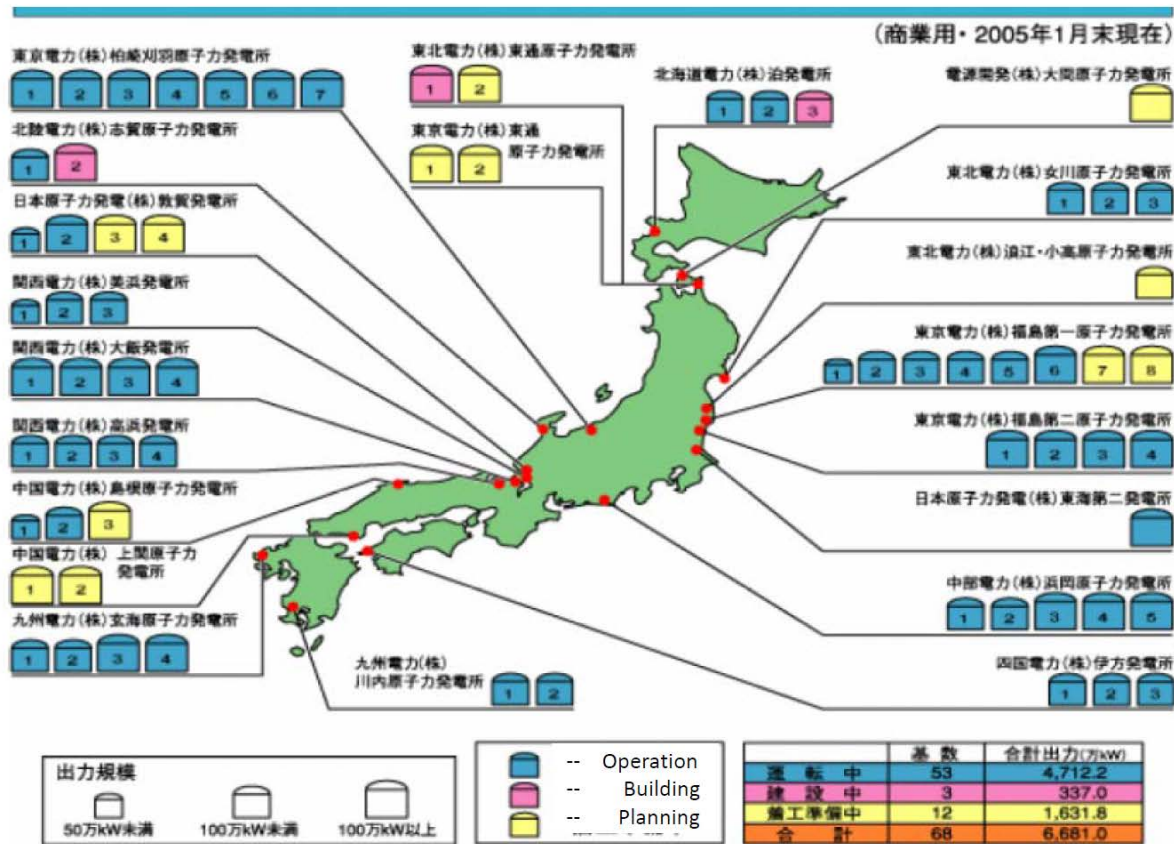
Features:

- Nord Pool market (DK2)
- Islanding capability

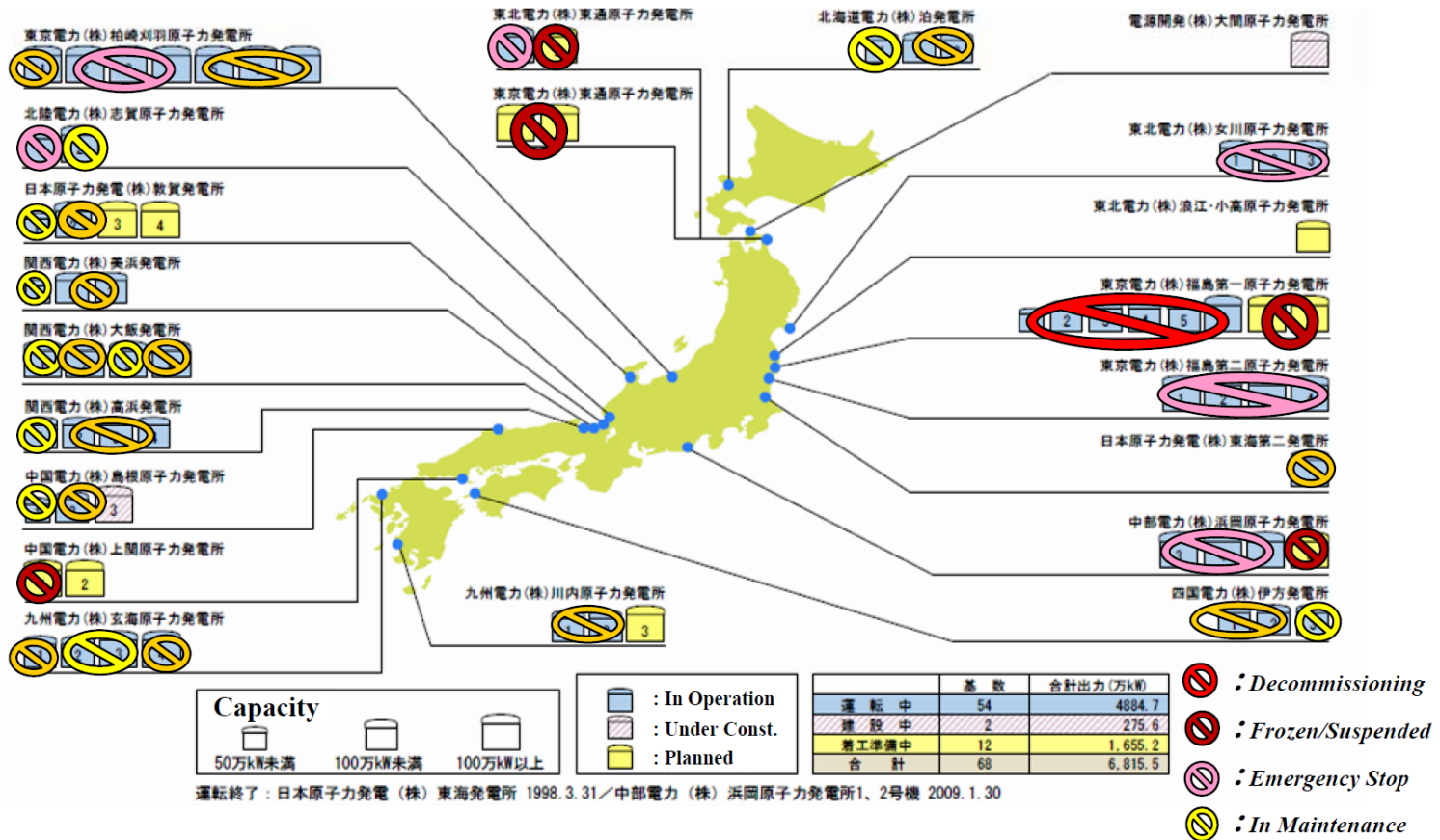




Nuclear Power Generation Plant in Japan before Earthquake 2011

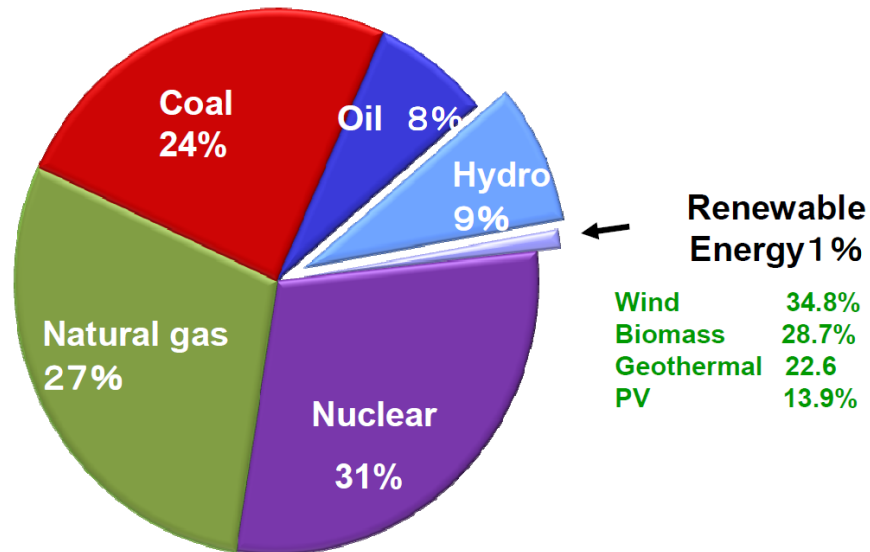


Current Situation of Nuclear Plants After Disaster in Japan



Copyright: Ryuichi Yokoyama, Waseda University, Japan

RENEWABLE ENERGY IN POWER GENERATION MIX 2009

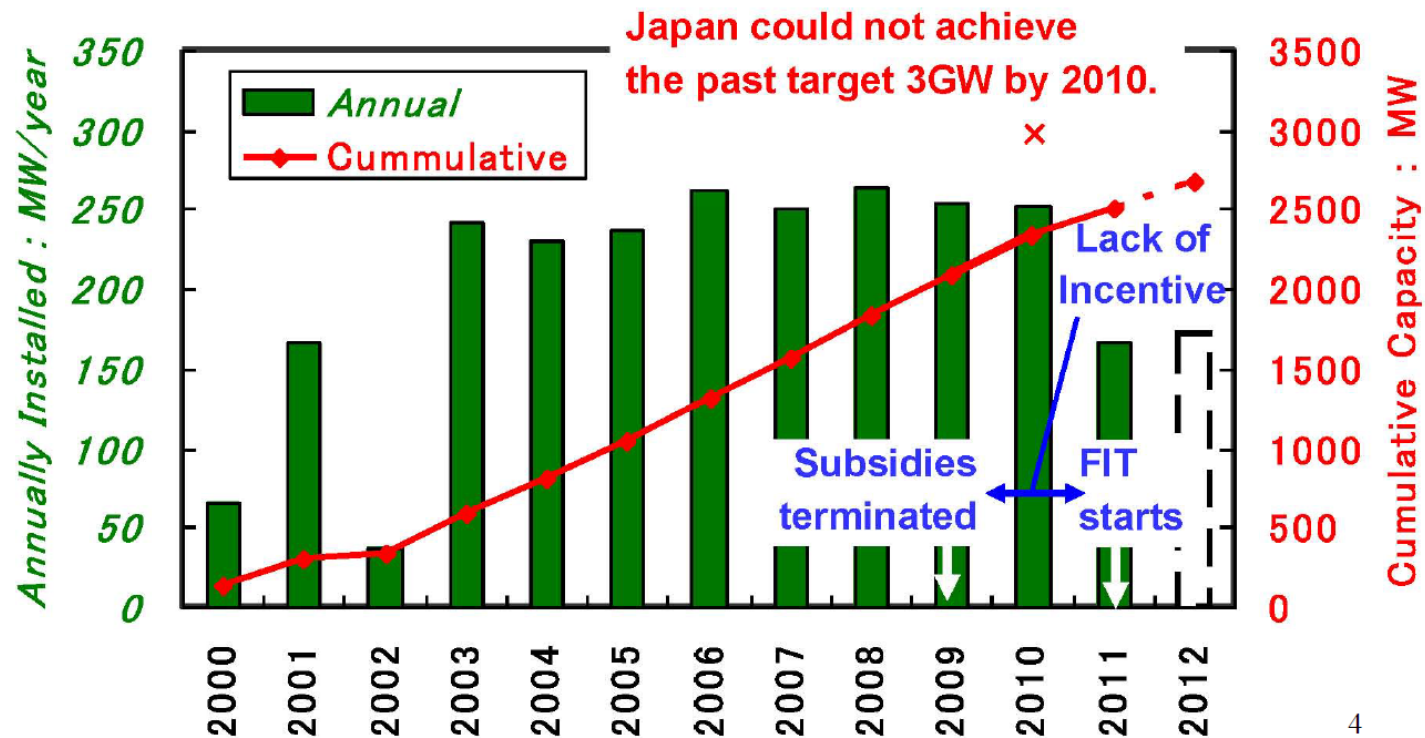


Source: METI

Wind Power Generation in Japan

Latest wind Power Statistics in Japan (at the end of 2011)

- Total installed wind generation : 2,501MW, 1,832 units
- New wind generation installed : 167 MW / year
- Total electric output from wind : 4246 GWh / year
- Wind generation share of national electric demand : 0.5 %

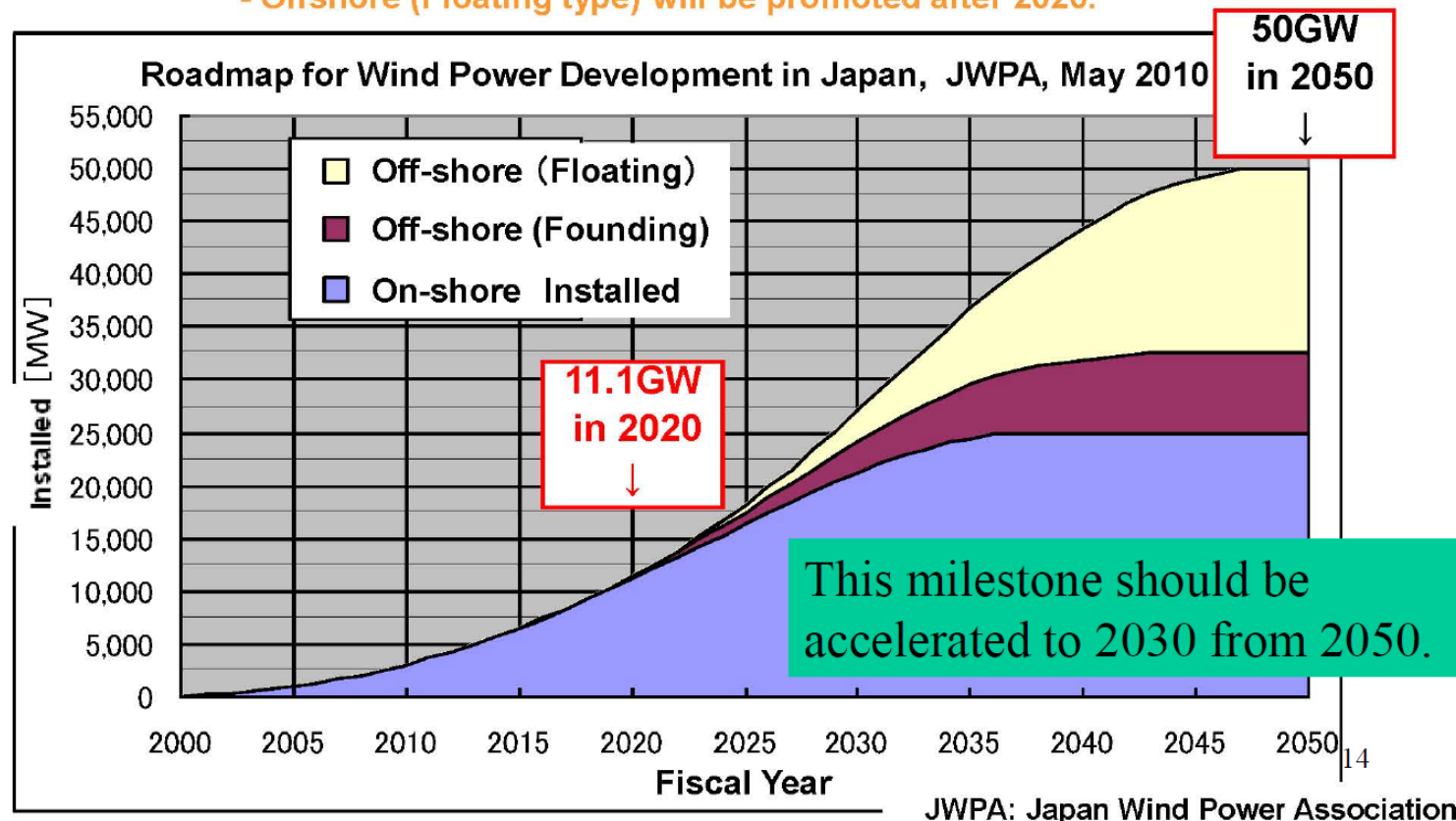


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Ref: Japan Wind Power Association

JWPA's proposal to Japanese Government

- Wind power shall supply 10% electricity demand in Japan by 2050.
- Installed capacity shall be 11.1GW in 2020 and 50GW in 2050.
- 50GW = On-shore 25GW + Off-shore 7.5GW + Floating 17.5GW
- Offshore (Founding type) will be promoted after 2015.
- Offshore (Floating type) will be promoted after 2020.



(3) Installation Plans of Renewable Energy Resource

	Unit	End of 2005	End of 2020	End of 2030
		Actual Achievement	Plan	Plan
PV	Gł	0.35	7.00	13.00
	GW	1.42	28.00	53.21
WT	Gł	0.44	2.00	2.69
	GW	1.08	4.91	6.61
Waste Power Generation & Biomass Power Generation	Gł	2.52	3.93	4.94
	GW	2.23	3.50	4.40
Biomass Heat Utilization	Gł	1.42	3.30	4.23
Others	Gł	6.87	7.63	7.16
Total	Gł	11.60	23.86	32.02

Note: Peak Demand in Japan (2009 base) 180GW
Maximum Capacity in Japan (2009 base) 240GW

New Windlens Turbine (3kW rated at 10m/s)

Project supported by Mnis. Environ. (2010-2012)



Structure

- Less weight & more strength
- long durability

For strong wind

- Stall control
- Tilt-up pole

Certification → FIT



**Creating jobs for small
& medium-sized
manufactures in Japan**

MOE Deep Offshore Project of Spar Type 2

Full Scale Model



- Hub height: 60m
- Draft: 78m
- PC-Steel Hybrid Spar
- Catenary Mooring

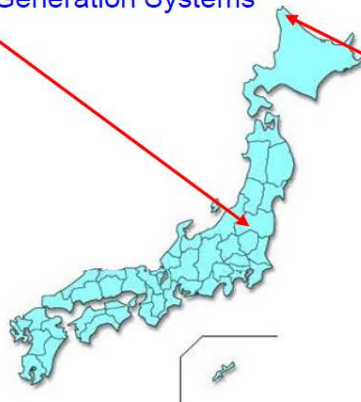
19

PV Technology Demonstration Project



◆ Number of PV-equipped houses: 553
Total PV capacity: 2,129 kW
Average capacity per house: 3.85 kW

Demonstration Project on Grid-interconnection of
Clustered PV Power Generation Systems
(FY2002-FY2007)



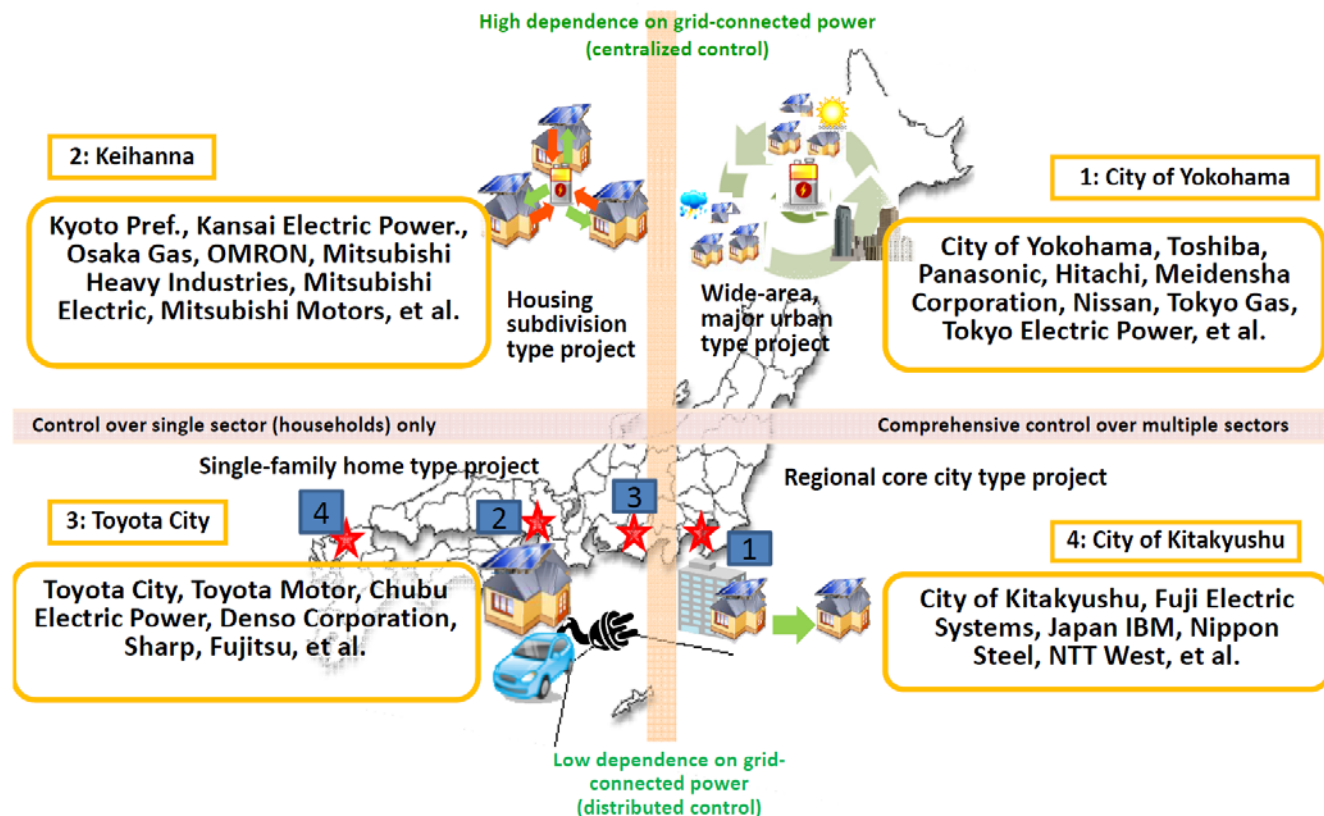
Wakkanai Demonstration site



◆ Wakkanai site
5 MW: Most PV cells are crystalline.
NaS battery: 1500 kW-7.2hrs

Verification of Grid Stabilization with Large-scale
PV Power Generation Systems (FY2006-FY2010)

(5) Smart Community Demonstration Project

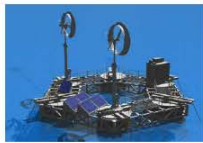


FUKUOKA Island City Project

Renewable Energy



新青果市場
Mega PV System

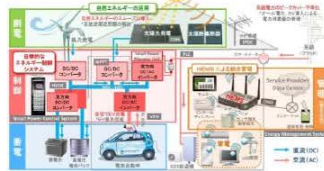


Floating Type WT Gen.



Biomass Generation

Home Energy Management System



Smart House



Zero CO2 Emission Town



アイランドシティ イメージパ

Uninterruptible Power Supply



照葉小中学校

New Transportation System



V2H & V2G System

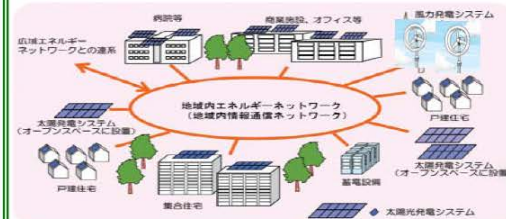


Car Sharing by IT

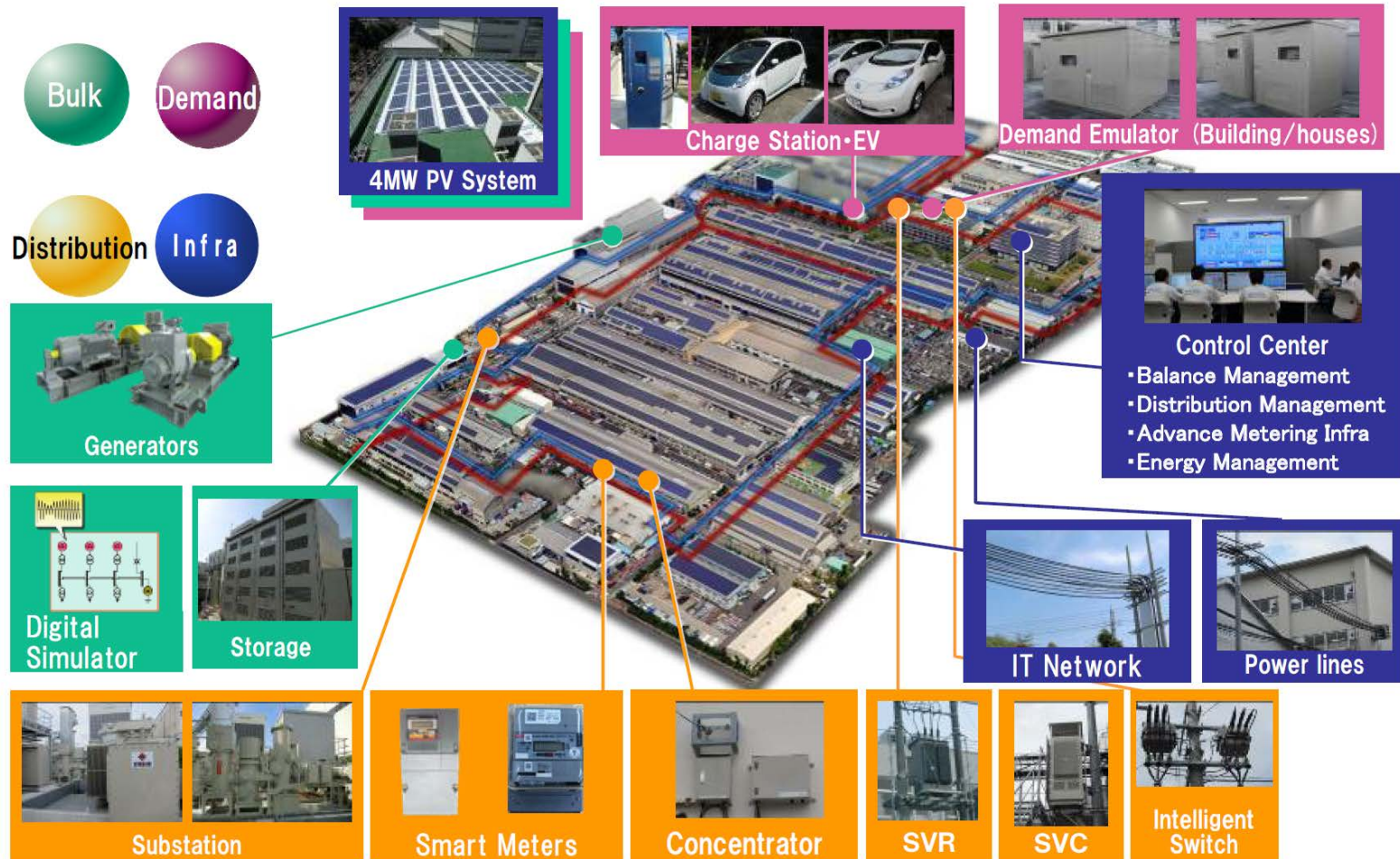


電動 Bus

Community EMS



Mitsubishi Smart Grid Testbed (Amagasaki Works)



Role of organizations

METI: Minister of Economy,
Trade and Industry

NEPC: New Energy
Promotion Council

NEDO: New Energy and
Industrial Technology
Development Organization



Domestic
Smart
Community
projects

International
Smart grid and
Community
projects

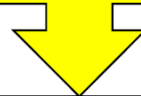
独立行政法人 新エネルギー・産業技術総合開発機構

History of NEDO demonstration projects



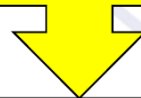
Before year 2000

Grid connecting technology development for one renewable energy



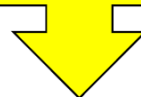
Year 2000 – Year 2010

Multiple or large scale renewable grid connecting demonstration



After Year 2010

Smart community demonstration considering social needs



独立行政法人 新エネルギー・産業技術総合開発機構

Hypothesis: Selection of target markets

Prioritize the market study of EU

Confidential

Parallel the study of Open-ADR to survey the standardization processes

Country	Issues to solve	Hypothesis
Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy renewable energy 30% by 2025 (A Visionary Danish Energy Policy 2025) • Aggressive deployment of wind power with 30% of power consumption 	Stabilization of power grid by the power management from the demand side: Demand Response + [redacted]
Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Escape from fossil power generation to the deployment of renewable energy especially Wind (Elcertifikat) • Increasing power consumption because of electric heaters ⇒ Necessity for the energy efficiency 	Decrease peak power by the power management from the demand side: Demand Response + [redacted]
Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top ranking of power consumption among EU countries by the cold weather and the pulp industry ⇒ Highly dependent on power imports • Insufficient power resources ⇒ Introduction of renewable energy 38% by 2020 and the policies of power savings 	Decrease peak power by the power management from the demand side: Demand Response + [redacted]
US	Deployment of Demand Response by regional power companies Standardization of Open-ADR led by NIST	Necessity to cooperate with Open-ADR for the standardization of [redacted]

Thank you for the attention!

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